

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

DYNAMIC PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAY THAT CAN BE
REPROGRAMMED AND A METHOD OF USE

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DYNAMIC PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC ARRAY THAT CAN BE REPROGRAMMED AND A METHOD OF USE

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is claiming under 35 USC §120 the benefit of patent application serial no. 09/609,490 filed on July 5, 2000.

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to dynamic programmable logic arrays (DPLAs) and specifically to a DPLA that can be reprogrammed.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Dynamic programmable logic arrays (DPLAs) are utilized extensively. As shown in Figure 1, a DPLA 5 includes input signals 2 to an AND plane 10 whose outputs 18 are then the inputs to an OR plane 14 that produces the output signals 20. The outputs of the AND plane 10 are known as AND term signals (A1 to Am). The outputs of the OR plane are known as OR term signals (O1 to On). Figure 1 shows k number of inputs, m number of AND term signals, and n number of OR term signals. The AND plane 10 further comprises multiple NOR term generators 12, each of which outputs a wired-NOR signal 18 that is first precharged to Vcc (the supply voltage) and then conditionally discharged to GND (the ground voltage). The Vcc and GND can represent high (TRUE) and low (FALSE) logic states, respectively. Similarly, the OR plane 14 also comprises multiple NOR term generators 16, each of which outputs a wired-NOR signal 20 that is first charged to high logic level and then conditionally discharged to low logic level. For simplicity, the clocks that control the precharge and

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discharge are not shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows two NOR term generators 12 in the AND plane. The wired-NOR signal 30 is discharged if one or more input signals 2 that are “programmed” to affect this output signal are high. An input signal 2 is programmed to affect an output signal by providing an evaluate circuitry 32 controlled by the input signal 2. Figure 2 shows that the input signals I1 and I2 are programmed to affect the AND term signals A1 and A2. If the evaluate circuitry labeled 34 were not provided, for example, then the input signal I1 cannot affect the AND term signal A1 while it still affects the AND term signal A2.

Figure 3 shows a conventional evaluate circuitry 38 for DPLA and the precharge transistor 40 and the discharge transistor 42 for the AND term signal. This precharge and conditional discharge circuitry is controlled in two non-overlapping phases, known as precharge and evaluate. During the precharge phase, both CLKP and CLKD are held low so that precharge transistor 40 is turned on and the discharge transistor 42 is turned off, forcing the output signal NL to be high. During the evaluate phase, both CLKP and CLKD are held high so that the precharge transistor 40 is turned off and the discharge transistor 42 is turned on. During the evaluate phase, if the input signal 46 is high to turn on the evaluate transistor 44, then the charge stored at the output signal NL is discharged via the transistors 44 and 42, resulting in the signal NL being low. If on the other hand, if the input signal 46 is low during the evaluate phase, the evaluate transistor 44 is turned off and the charge stored at the output signal NL remains high. The input signal 46 must not change during the evaluate phase to avoid falsely discharging the output signal NL.

A NOR term generator 12, which comprises one precharge transistor and one discharge transistor and one evaluate circuitry, works as follows. During the precharge phase, the

5 precharge transistor 40 is turned on and the discharge transistor 42 is turned off, forcing the output signal NL to be high. During the evaluate phase, the precharge transistor 40 is turned off and the discharge transistor 42 is turned on. During the evaluate phase, if one or more input signals that are programmed to affect this output are high, the charge stored at the output signal NL is discharged and NL becomes low. If none of the input signals are high, then there is no path for the charge stored at NL to be discharged and the NL remains high. The NOR term generators 16 in the OR plane 14 works as same as those in the AND plane 10.

Figures 2 and 3 show a DPLA whose output node is precharged to Vcc by a p-transistor and conditionally discharged by two n-transistors in series connected to GND. Alternatively, an n-transistor precharged to GND and conditionally discharged by two p-transistors in series connected to Vcc can be used. Furthermore, the discharge transistor 42 may be omitted if the inputs are guaranteed to be zero or one, if the evaluate transistor is an n-transistor or a p-transistor, respectively, during precharge.

15 A detailed description of DPLA can be found in "Principles of C-MOS VLSI Design" by N. H. Weste and K. Eshraghian, Addison-Wesley, 2nd Edition, 1993, Chapter 8, pages 592-602 or in the U.S. Patent #4,769,562.

20 Accordingly, a DPLA produces a predetermined set of outputs for a given set of inputs. Each output is a sum-of-products of a subset of the inputs. The DPLA implements the sum-of-products functions by precharging and discharging wired-NOR circuits that are built within the array. These functions are programmed when a dynamic PLA is built such that the array can only produce the same set of output signals for a given set of input signals. A dynamic PLA is "programmable" only in the sense that it is easy to implement desired functions within the array when the array is built but not in the sense that the array can be programmed to

provide different functions once the array is built. Therefore, if a different function is desired the DPLA is inflexible and must be replaced after being programmed.

Accordingly, what is needed is a system and method that overcomes the above mentioned problems. The present invention addresses such a need.

5 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

A dynamic PLA (DPLA) that combines registers and dynamic PLA to make the array “reprogrammable” after the array is built is disclosed. The DPLA comprises at least one logic plane; and at least one reprogrammable evaluate module within the at least one logic plane. The at least one reprogrammable evaluate module includes a first program input, a second program input, and a storage element coupled to the first and second program inputs, and an input pass transistor whose gate is coupled to the output of the storage element and whose source and drain are coupled to a control input and the gate of an evaluate transistor. The storage element is written by placing a desired value on one of the first and second program inputs and asserting a signal at the other of the first and second program inputs.

15 A system and method in accordance with the present invention provides a dynamic PLA that is reprogrammable. In such a DPLA, the AND plane and OR plane are fully populated with reprogrammable evaluate modules such that every input signal can be programmed to affect every AND term output and every AND term signal can be programmed to affect every OR term output. In so doing, the DPLA can be reprogrammed after a device is built to allow for a change in functionality of the device.

20 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Figure 1 shows a conventional dynamic programmable logic array (DPLA).

Figure 2 shows two NOR term generators in the AND plane.

Figure 3 shows a conventional evaluate circuitry for DPLA and the precharge transistor and the discharge transistor for the AND term signal.

5 Figure 4 shows a reprogrammable dynamic programmable logic array (DPLA) in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 5 shows two NOR term generators in the AND plane that is populated with reprogrammable evaluate modules in accordance with the present invention.

10 Figure 6 shows a reprogrammable evaluate module in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 7 shows an optimized reprogrammable evaluate module in accordance with the present invention.

15 Figure 8 shows a second optimized reprogrammable evaluate module in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 9 shows a reprogrammable DPLA that is populated with the second optimized reprogrammable evaluate module, as shown in Figure 8, in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

20 The present invention relates generally to dynamic programmable logic arrays (DPLA) and specifically to a DPLA that can be reprogrammed. The following description is presented to enable one of ordinary skilled in the art to make and use the invention and is provided in the context of a patent application and its requirements. Various modifications to the preferred embodiment and the generic principles and features described herein will be readily apparent to

those skilled in the art. Thus, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the embodiment shown but is to be accorded the widest scope consistent with the principles and features described herein.

A system and method in accordance with the present invention provides a dynamic 5 PLA that is reprogrammable. In such a DPLA, the AND plane and OR plane are fully populated with reprogrammable evaluate modules, such that every input signal can be programmed to affect every AND term output and every AND term signal can be programmed to affect every OR term output.

Figure 4 shows a dynamic programmable logic array (DPLA) 5' in accordance with the present invention. The elements of DPLA 5' that are similar to DPLA 5 have the same reference numerals. The principal difference between DPLA 5' and DPLA 5 is that the signals APC, APD, OPC, and OPD are present and used for reprogramming in DPLA 5' as shown in Figure 5.

In DPLAs a reprogrammable evaluate module is utilized to replace the each evaluate 15 circuitry required in the conventional DPLA of Figure 1. The reprogrammable evaluate module is described in detail hereinbelow.

Figure 6 shows a reprogrammable evaluate module in accordance with the present invention. The reprogrammable evaluate module 100 includes a storage element 102 (for example, at least one of SRAM cell, FLASH memory cell, fuse, anti-fuse, ferroelectric 20 memory cell, EEPROM cell and EPROM cell) that can be programmed to allow an input signal 46 to affect or not affect the evaluate transistor 44. The register 102 is written by placing the desired value at the PD (program data) input and asserting the PC (program control) signal high. If the value high is written to the register 102, the output of the inverter

52 is low to turn on the input pass transistor 54, allowing the input signal 46 to affect the evaluate transistor 44.

The registers 102 are reprogrammed by using the APC and APD signals in the AND plane 10 and by the OPC and OPD signals in the OR 14 plane, as shown in Figure 4. To program the k number of registers in one NOR term generator 12, for example Am, the k-bit data to be written to the registers 102 is placed on the k-bit wide APD signals and the APCm signal is asserted high. The APCm signal must be asserted low before the evaluate phase starts to prevent the registers from changing during the evaluate phase. Similarly, the m-bit wide data is placed on the OPD signals and an OPC signal, say OPC2, is clocked (asserted to high and then subsequently to low) to program the registers 102 in the NOR term generator 16 that produces the O2 output signal.

An optimized reprogrammable evaluate module, shown in Figure 7, can also be used in a reprogrammable DPLA. Here, the evaluate disable transistor (56 in Figure 6) is removed. The evaluate disable transistor 56 is needed to fully drain any charge stored at the evaluate transistor's gate 58 before the input pass transistor 54 is turned off. For proper operation without using the evaluate disable transistor 56, the low value must be placed on the input signal 46 (to drain any charge stored at the evaluate transistor's gate 58) before the input pass transistor 54 is turned off. This can be achieved easily by placing the low value on the input signal 46 and delay asserting the PC signal, which will write the low value on the PD signal into the register 102 that turns off the input pass transistor 58, until the charge is drained.

A second optimized reprogrammable evaluate module, shown in Figure 8, can be used in a reprogrammable DPLA shown in Figure 9. Here, the PD and the input signals are combined into one signal 48 using a multiplexer 49 that is shared by all NOR term generators

in the AND or OR plane. Such a design can reduce the area needed to implement the reprogrammable DPLA but may increase the delay through the DPLA.

A system and method in accordance with the present invention provides a dynamic PLA that is reprogrammable. In such a DPLA, the AND plane and OR plane are fully populated with reprogrammable evaluate modules such that every input signal can be programmed to affect every AND term output and every AND term signal can be programmed to affect every OR term output. In so doing, the DPLA can be reprogrammed after a device is built to allow for a change in functionality of the device.

Although the present invention has been described in accordance with the embodiments shown, one of ordinary skill in the art will readily recognize that there could be variations to the embodiments and those variations would be within the spirit and scope of the present invention. Accordingly, many modifications may be made by one of ordinary skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the appended claims.